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WASHINGTON, D.C.

(Entered according to act of Congress, in the year 1854, by JOHN A. WALKER, in the Clerk's Office, of the District of Columbia.)

FOR THE NATIONAL ERA,
SHERWOOD FOREST,
OR
WAGONER BY BATTLE.

A Tale of Slave Slavery in the Twelfth Century.
BY HENRY WILSON HENRY.

CHAP. XVIII.
The Arrest.

(Scene, in the hall, where the prisoner is taken.)

For several days after the visit of the Lady

Frederick, and her lovely daughter, the

rumors, many of which had been

about the catastrophe on the sands, began

to increase among the dailies, and

strangers soon at intervals among the hills,

or in the scattered hamlets, seemed to observe

the truth, and they, in turn, began to

ask many questions, but answering none,

and leaving a general impression on the

mind of all who saw them, that the

country was in a state of great excitement,

and that the people were in a state of

great anxiety, and that the people were

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G. BAILEY, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR; JOHN G. WHITTIER, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

VOL. IX.

WASHINGTON, D.C. THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1855.

NO. 427.

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FOR THE NATIONAL ERA.

THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY.

LETTER XXV.

NO "COMPROMISES" IN THE CONSTITUTION—

CONSTITUTION OF 1787 SPECIFICALLY

PROHIBITS A DECLARATION OF THE SAME

OBJECTS—Continued.

To the Friends of American Liberty:

But this does not fully reach the precise

point that I wish, just here, to make evident,

and point out to all eyes, that the

people intended, they did not (for they

could not) incorporate into the Constitution

of 1789 any "compromises," "recognitions," or

"guaranties," in favor of Slavery, that could

possess any valid, binding, legal, or

constitutional force. It is, in fact, a

"compromise," "recognition," or "guaranty,"

would have been in direct violation of the

previously existing and still unrepented

Constitution of the country, which (whether in

adverting or otherwise) they left untouched,

and, in fact, they did not, in giving

advertising in full force, as containing the

principles of the Government, it would, of

necessity, over-ride, control, and annul, what

ever in the minor details of organization might

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SPEECH OF MR. CASE ON PETITIONS IN

RELATION TO SLAVERY.

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anecdotes, which, when told a child, and im-
pressed on the memory, cannot but live and
become the very key-stones of a religious life.
We hope this work will lead the way to the re-
vival of the *Shorter Catechism*. If it could be
so, if all over this country this *Catechism* could
be made popular, could be taught to the rising
generation, one thing we could safely predict
though we have no prophetic gift, that the

the son of a prophet, and that is this: The race

could be better thinkers, better men, and in the capable of saying what they knew to be false, and doing any protest whatever; and in one word, as we have seen, they were men who had been true to God's word, and knowing this word, and respecting his commands, they could not do other, by, in fact nor in profession, what so many now are content to profess to be, and we fear will be, too much truthfulness for their own happiness, or the good of society. *Kane Nothing.*

A JOURNEY THROUGH KANAS, WITH Sketches of Nebraska
C. B. BOYD AND M. T. MARSH. Cincinnati: Moore, Wadsworth & Co., 1860.
Pp. 279. Price, \$1.00.

We have before us an important publication, which should be in the hands of all persons interested in the settlement of Kansas and Nebraska. The writers are the Rev. Mr. Boyd and Mr. T. B. Marsh, who were appointed, with others, by the "Kansas League" of Cincinnati, to explore those Territories, particularly Kansas, and report upon its resources, its population, and general resources of the country. We have the result of such exploration ap-

The great problem to be solved is how best to redeem this Territory from the dominion of Slavery. That it can be done, and ought to be done, is admitted on all hands; but how? If it must be done by men who have the impulses of patriotism, of benevolence, to guide them, rather than of plunder and money making. There are no mines of gold in Kansas, to stimulate emigration, but this work (which is written with a precision and clearness that satisfies

primary reader that the writers are men of perception and acquaintance with the topography of the Territory (which they treat) shows, that in Kansas are to be found the most fertile and extensive agricultural, manufacturing, and mining lands in the Union. Kansas is a land of springs and streams, and the map shows that there is not a place at the map shows that these cover all the eastern division of the Territory with a network of waters. Good mills stand abound. The quantity of energy supplied by the abundant water power of the Territory is incalculable. Where the Oregon orange grows in perfection, from which an impervious hedge is formed the third year. Fences are not built, for the Oregon orange is found to be the cheapest, as it is certainly the most beautiful method of enclosing.

It is said, in this work, "*The contest for the possession of this Territory will end in giving us defeat.*" If I do not decide *long*, to the defeat of *us*. We have no doubt of the progress of freedom, but we do doubt which party is to win the day in Kansas. A more vigorous, steady, and consistent effort must be made by the free States, than has hitherto been made. The depressing effect of this new order of "Know Nothings" has been a wet blanket on the zeal of thousands. And yet this question has not

known in least in its importance. It is a question of what it was a year ago—whether the area of Slavery shall be extended or not. If the population of the free States shall take possession of the subject, Slavery is defeated by this great movement. *This first step towards the extinction of Slavery will have been taken. Let it be remembered, as yet, not one single step has been gained, nor one single point made, in the controversy with the South. For, after Douglass has exhausted himself, then arise this new Order, whose only action has been, thus far, to divide and nullify all combined and effective resistance to the onward progress of the Slavery of the South.*

We hope this volume will be extensively circulated.

"Should any one ask me to name the man, who of all others has been the greatest benefactor of our race, I should say, without hesi-

tion, the hostile PART. His name is the synonym of human activity, the most endless, and the most useful, that history has ever known. He has been sacred to preserve." Such is the testimony of Adolphus Monod, the eloquent French preacher of the present day. This noble Paul, the greatest man of all men that have ever lived, has of late been the subject of unusual study. The great work of Conybeare and Howson has been lately reprinted in this country; also, Kitzo's volume, devoted to the "Travels of Paul;" and "The Life and Epistles of Paul," by Mr. Lewis; Neander's "Planting of the Christian Churches;" Oshansen on the Acts and Epistles of the Apostles;" Alfred Barnes on the Acts and Epistles of Paul."

The Apostles¹ are all recent works, devoted to the same object as the volume before us—the life and labors of Paul. And what life! He does the records of the past present, which will bear such scrutiny as that of Paul, the scholar of Gamaliel, the great Apostle of the Gentiles?

This volume is beautifully printed and illustrated. The author has drunk deep of the springs of that piety which Paul opened for the refreshing of us Gentiles. The chapters are devoted to Paul the youth, Paul the scholar, Paul the prisoner, Paul the martyr, Paul the persecutor, the convert, the fugitive, the missionary, the traveller, at Rome, in prison, at Berea, at Athens, at Corinth, at Ephesus,

So ends the life of Paul, the Atlas of the Church of Christ. Paul, who bore the heathen world upon his shoulders—the Roman Empire, which required seven ages to establish, and which this Paul, the Apostle and the prisoner, in one quarter of a century renovated. "On the brink of the grave," says Blount, "he stood calm and unmoved, like the conqueror of the Capitol, waiting for the crown to be

We hope this volume may find its place in every Sunday school library, and in the libraries of all to whom the work of Howson and Conybeare is, from its cost, out of reach. **

JUDICIARY IN THE CITY. By the Rev. M. H. Chapin. One volume, pp. 662. New York: De Wint & Unversport. For sale by Gray & Bellamy and Taylor & Maury, Washington, D. C.

This is an eloquent work by one of those gifted minds, whose heart is full of earnest wishes for the elevation of the race, and the highest progress of man in social life. Mr. Chapin has written a work fitted for all cities.

and towns in our country. Every young man should read it. Every father and mother, whose children reside in cities, should read it, and let the truths and eloquent thoughts sink into their hearts. Cities were styled, by old

at. Macon of North Carolina, "great sores on the body politic." They ought to be rather the great fountains of good; and they can only become so, by being made pure. Humanity in the City is the Humanity of the Country. Man is the same everywhere. Whether the

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